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The latter part of the book is less full of mistakes, and contains much that is true, wholesome, fair-minded, and above all, bright and interesting. But it is certainly not necessary that simplicity should be accompanied by such carelessness of statement, or that brevity should make its appeal to such a juvenile audience.

E. P. CHEYNEY.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

*Two Select Bibliographies of Mediaeval Historical Study. I. A Classified List of Works Relating to the Study of English Palaeography and Diplomatics. II. A Classified List of Works Relating to English Manorial and Agrarian History from the Earliest Times to the Year 1660.* By MARGARET F. MOORE. With a preface by HUBERT HALL, and a description of the medieval historical classes at the London School of Economics. (London: Constable and Company. 1912. Pp. 185.)

The bibliography of manorial and agrarian history takes up the larger part (pp. 71-185) of this book. Allowing for repetitions, there are about a thousand entries in this section. Compared with Miss Davenport's *Classified List* of 1894, on the same subject, the present bibliography has more than twice the bulk; and though it differs by including modern works, a large part of the increase falls in the section of published sources. The student of the subject will be grateful for the more efficient means of investigation now put at his command. He will miss the somewhat detailed classification of Miss Davenport's *List*; the present bibliography, after brief sections on manuscript collections and bibliographies of printed works, lists publications in only two main classes, sources and modern works, subdividing each class into collections, single works and periodicals. The justification of such a course appears, however, in the composite character of many of the publications listed; and as the editor, under each entry, notes the chief features of the contents, when they are not indicated by the title, and has provided an excellent index, by author or title (lacking in Miss Davenport's *List*), as well as place, and also by class (accounts, customals, extents, maps, etc.), she deserves credit not only for extending the work of her predecessor but also for improving the means of utilizing it.

A cursory examination of the titles listed reveals no serious

omissions. Jessopp's *Coming of the Friars* might well have been included, and doubtless there are other examples of the failure to include appropriate material. In the reviewer's opinion the bibliography needs compression more than expansion. The editor should not list Gibbins' *Industry in England* if she is not prepared to give the titles of other and better books of the same class (Warner, Cheyney, etc.). The books on continental agrarian history might well be omitted altogether, for the selection from them appears to be perfectly arbitrary. The list includes Dareste de la Chavanne and Doniol, and omits See; it includes Fustel but not Glasson or Flach; it includes Seeliger but omits reference to Lamprecht, Inama, Wittich, etc. The editor had to face a difficult question in determining whether she would include general constitutional and legal histories of England, and may have done wisely in deciding against them; but she can scarcely justify her course when the list omits Stubbs and Pollock and Maitland, but includes Waitz and Brunner; when it omits Kemble but includes Maurer.

Miss Moore is not consistent in her bibliographical practice. Occasionally she gives the place of publication of a book, and notes the fact if it appeared as part of a series; as a rule the bare date of publication is the only information offered. The reviewer holds this to be a serious departure from good bibliographical usage, and must express the hope that it does not represent a settled policy to be followed later by contributors to the series of bibliographies of the London School of Economics. In other respects editor and publisher have done their work well; misprints noted (in titles 60, 710, 793, 845) are of trifling importance.

CLIVE DAY.

*Yale University.*

*La Toile Peinte en France au XVII<sup>e</sup> et au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècles: Industrie, Commerce, Prohibitions.* By EDGARD DEPITRE. (Paris: Marcel Rivière et Cie. 1912. Pp. xvii, 271. 9 fr.)

Students of economic history have long been familiar with the efforts made by various European states, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to protect the old established domestic manufactures of wool, linen, silk, etc., against the growing vogue of East Indian textiles. Depitre has investigated a longitudinal section of this field, and in his book presents the first compre-